

The Intelligencer

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The Republican Policy.

A Bourgeois States Rights Journal says: The Democratic party will not hesitate to accept the issue that the Republicans have presented—Ballots vs. Bayonets. Let us meet our opponents on ground of their own choosing. We offered them ballots and they repelled the offer. They preferred bayonets.

Here are a few mistakes. In the first place, the Democrats never offered us ballots. They offered bludgeons, not ballots. They proposed to carry elections by K-K-K and Red Shirt violence and outrage. They offered us bayonets and bayonets, not ballots. They offered us bayonets and bayonets, not ballots.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Senate Hammering Away at the Legislative Bill.

Ves. Hamilton's Streak of Luck—What a Doctor Got for Trying to Whip a Pair of Editors.

A RUMOR VERIFIED.

Why It Is Better to Own a Foot of Land Near Leadville Than a Square in Gotham—The B. & O. Connection—Wheeling Personalities—The Wheat Deal.

CHICAGO, May 16. Special to the Intelligencer.

Considerable interest has been stirred up here in Ves. Hamilton's big bonanza, at Leadville, in consequence of articles in the papers, and alleged connection of Pullman and other Chicago parties with his purchase for a million and a quarter. The papers, somehow do, not smile kindly on the reports as to the sale, and one of them intimates that Mr. Pullman does not even know Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton, who is stopping at the Palmer house, says positively to-night, that he has made the sale for the sum named, but that Pullman is not in the syndicate, and also that he has other property near Leadville worth millions. He claims that three-fourths of a million of ore is already in sight in the mine, and says that the experts sent out by the syndicate returned yesterday and fully confirmed his own statements upon which the sale was based. He is going to give up his dry goods business at St. Louis, and go out with all his relations to Denver and make that place his future base of operations. He is evidently a good deal excited over his real or imaginary millions, and wears an anxious air.

W. A. List has been here for some time, and thinks of making Chicago his future home. He has a business investment under consideration that seems to impress him very favorably. I met Mr. Sturges to-night, the man who lost a fortune in the Crescent Mill, which was fortune number two for him. He is again on his feet in a small way and talks as big and feels as big as ever. He is the genuine Col. Sellers and no mistake.

Vice President Keyser and Governor Maches are at the Palmer House to-night.

The Baltimore & Ohio connection with the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Burlington & Quincy has been in contemplation of the erection of a magnificent depot here.

The wheat deal is still a subject of much excitement here, and operators are in a state of great anxiety on account of the heavy holding of Keene and other big speculators.

CANING EDITORS.

How a Doctor Had to Take His Own Medicine. CAMBRIDGE, O., May 16. Special to the Intelligencer.

The matter of the assaults upon the editors of the Times, was disposed of by the Mayor to-day. Dr. McPherson was held to bail in \$700 for trial before the Court of Common Pleas. Taylor & Taylor were justified in the use of violence in return for his separate attacks upon them. Dave Taylor survived two attempts at murder without a scratch or the loss of a drop of blood, and wears the belt for having taken the cane from the doctor, and administering his own medicine to him. The friends of McPherson owe much to Byron Taylor, and should be thankful to him for saving the doctor from a severe punishment.

Keep on Your Own Side, Germany.

St. Louis, May 16.—R. W. Boisselier and his brother Casper D. Boisselier, of German parents, but born in this city, who, however, spent most of their boyhood and were educated in Germany, sent a letter to Secretary of State Evans to-day, stating that for the past two years they have been greatly annoyed by the Prussian officials claiming that they are under obligation to serve in the Prussian army. Also, their father, Carl G. Boisselier, who now resides in the village of Berby, near Eckernforde, in the province of Schleswig, and who is a naturalized citizen of the United States has been threatened with the confiscation and attachment of a portion of all of the money or property he may see fit to bequeath them if they fail to appear in court at the city of Schleswig on the 24th of July next. They seek Secretary Evans to take such action as will stop these demands of the Prussian Government, and protect them in their rights of American citizenship. The Boisseliers have lived and done business here since 1873, and are registered voters.

The Troubles of Moses.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—A Walla Walla dispatch says: A council was held at Walla Walla, on the steamer Northwest, between Moses and other Indians and General Howard and Gov. Ferry. Moses says the reservation they are going to put him on is not the one he asked for, yet his own map showed where he marked out the place which he desired, and was given him. McBean, the interpreter, says he agreed in every particular to accept the reservation laid off for him, between Okonogon river on the East and Cascades on the West. Moses says he wants the Colville reservation, for that is what he wants to Washington for. Secretary Schurz has been telegraphed to for instructions, in the meantime the Indians, civil and military will proceed to Killatna Valley, and wait a reply.

FIRE RECORD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—A special dispatch reports the burning of the business portion of the town of Franksville, La. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

It Seems Impossible.

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Ague Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

SOUTHERN EXCURSION.

Some Facts About the Discontent Among the Negroes.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—An observant party just from along the river below, has scanned the exodus situation carefully, and reports as follows: At Helena and Friar's Point, a distance of one hundred miles below Memphis, none have as yet emigrated, but many desire to start. At Arkansas City and vicinity, a short distance below Arkansas River, but few have left. A number are anxious to leave. Though fare is tendered, the Anchor Line of boats positively refuse to carry them. A number of one of the steamers of this line have days since, but were put ashore as soon as Kansas was found to be their destination.

Below Greenville, on the Arkansas side, many are least on leaving. If boats refuse to take them to Kansas, they expect to reach Memphis, and then contract to go further by other lines. These are resolute, and refuse positively to assist in raising another crop of cotton. A number of every kind, are leaving Greenville and Nashville, have money to pay their way out of the country, and are not to be dissuaded from leaving it, but are not over-anxious to go to Kansas. Any place they say, is better than their present abodes, and take every opportunity to leave.

Careful inquiry into the cause of their discontent proves that much of it is due to the grasping Shylockism of small storekeepers scattered all along the river shores. The owners of these trade-shops secure deeds of trust upon crops before they are planted, also on mules, wagons, farming implements, even the seed the laborer is to put in the ground, as security for certain crops. The farmer, however, is not to put in the ground, as security for certain crops. The farmer, however, is not to put in the ground, as security for certain crops.

Mr. Eaton said he would read it presently, and all could see. He would tell his friends something more, namely, that the little State of Connecticut, or the little State of Delaware, has more power on one point in this case than all the States combined, because it is an equal factor, and it cannot be deprived of its representation without its own consent, the compact so provides. True, this is technical, but the word "nation" was purposely excluded from the Constitution, when proposed in convention, and the word "federal" insisted upon. The general government has no powers not delegated to it by the States.

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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senators, Conkling and Voorhees Enter into the Senate on the Legislative Bill on the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 16. SENATE. The President pro tem, laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, in reply to the resolution of the 7th Congress, relative to the alleged unlawful occupation of a portion of Indian Territory. He transmits a copy of his proclamation and copies of correspondence and papers on file in the War Department touching this subject.

Mr. Pendleton reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian funds in the Treasury in lieu of bonds.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate what amount of legal tender notes have been presented and redeemed in coin since the first of January, and what amount of coin he considers himself authorized to retain in the Treasury to maintain specie resumption.

Consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

SENATE REMARKS. Mr. Eaton said he now believed that Webster had never called this a confederacy of States. This was a mere question of words and of little consequence. The important matter was that which he called the Government a compact, and anyone knowing the nature of the Constitution must say the same. The very framers of the Constitution, addressing the President in 1789, called this a confederacy of States. The President, in his reply to that address, used the same term, yet Senators were now blamed for using similar language. He had no words scornful enough to appropriately brand such conduct.

Mr. Blair, in reply to the Committee of the Senate, said that the situation was limited. By whom were they limited? Plainly by the States that made the Constitution.

Mr. Blair wanted to know where the Constitution shows that it was made by the States.

Mr. Blair would be would read it presently, and all could see. He would tell his friends something more, namely, that the little State of Connecticut, or the little State of Delaware, has more power on one point in this case than all the States combined, because it is an equal factor, and it cannot be deprived of its representation without its own consent, the compact so provides. True, this is technical, but the word "nation" was purposely excluded from the Constitution, when proposed in convention, and the word "federal" insisted upon. The general government has no powers not delegated to it by the States.

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